The National Tribune.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. ..

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His Loss.

to hold these, and Grant repeatedly fort with a substantial work, a line was thought that he had drawn enough rebels run to the river just above Dutch Gap. possibly enter Richmond.

Several times this was tried with more with fearful loss. defeats than successes. Lee had a much shorter inside line, and at any movement of troops to the north bank of the river he could get men into his works quicker than the Union soldiers could mass to at-

Toward the last of September, Gen. Grant, having gained the Weldon Railroad, desired to push out farther in that direction, and ordered a demonstration on the north side to engage Lee's attention, draw off his forces, and possibly turn his

A substantial success in that direction would at least relieve the pressure upon Gens. Warren and Parke on the Weldon Railroad, and enable them to gain ground. It might lead to important success else-where, and the whole army was on the

alert.
Sept. 28 Gen. Ord, commanding the Eighteenth Corps, and Gen. Birney, commanding the Tenth Corps, were ordered to cross the James, and advance upon Richmond. Gen. Ord was to move by the Varina road, near the river, and Gen. Birney, with Kautz's cavalry, by the New Market and Darby roads.

Gen. Ord was to engage the enemy in his works at and near the river at Chapin's Bluff, and prevent reinforcements being sent from the south side against Birney's column. He was to cross the James by a pontoon bridge to be established during the early part of the night at Albar's true early part of the night at Aiken's, tw miles below Dutch Gap, where the Varina road abutted on the river. Gen. Birney was to cross at Deep Bottom by the upper pontoon bridge; Gen. Kautz was to follow him.

Gen. Ord selected for the purpose 2,000 nen from each of his First and Second Divisions, one commanded by Brig.-Gen. Stannard, the other by Brig.-Gen. Heckman. His Third Division (colored), comnanded by Grig.-Gen. Paine, reported to Maj.-Gen. Birney, whose column, composed of his First and Second Divisions, under Gens. Terry and Ames, and Gen. William Birney's Brigade of colored troops, was, with Paine's addition, about 10,000 extents. Gen. Ord from the Ber-

were over the river and moving on the routes designated, by daylight, driving before them the enemy's skirmishers and advance troops. Every precaution had been taken to keep the knowledge of the movement from the enemy and make the attack a surprise.

By 7:30 Gen. Ord had reached the open

ground around Fort Harrison, on Chapin's ter from the works on the river at Chapin's line of advanced intrenchments held by the Confederate pickets or skirmishers ran

Ord having arrived upon the ground, the artillery of the fort and adjacent works opened upon him. The disposition for attack was quickly made by him. Stan-nard's Division, Gen. Burnham's Brigade leading, was to push forward on the left of the Varina road, in column of divisions. of the Varina road, in column of divisions, over the open ground in front of the works, preceded by skirmishers. The distance it had to traverse was about 1,400 yards. Gen. Heckman was to move his division, as soon as it came up, along the edge of the wood that skirted the Varina road on the wood that skirted the Varina road on the wood that skirted the Varina road on the works, and marched up the Varina road.

The rebel skirmishers entered the works, and our skirmishers fell back on the division. When we reached a point perhaps a hundred yards from the fort we halted, by order of Col. Roberts, to get breath and to close up the gaps in the line before making a road. nard's Division advanced in quick time, and when they reached the foot of the hill which the work crowned Burnham's Bri-

north of the James River, as to make it likely that the Union troops could adlikely that the Union troops could ad- Fort Harrison. They attacked at 2 p. m., vance north of the James, gain ground, and Sept. 30, with the greatest determination, but were beaten back by Stannard's men,

After arriving before Petersburg, Gen.
Grant began a persistent push of his left flank out toward the Weldon and Southside Railroads, which were Lee's main lines of supply. Lee fought desperately held there and Chant representative to get it in shape to defeat the effort to retake it, which he was sure would be made, and besides closing the rear of the fort with a substantial work a line. During the night of Sept. 29 Lee massed

> They rallied and made a second and faced it, more particularly than the others, then third assault, both times receiving a because just as we started across the open

A SPLENDID FEAT OF ARMS.

Column by division, with one regiment in line in front; the Second Brigade with one regiment in line and one in column by division, the other two being evidently the skirmishers, whom I could see a short distance in our front; the Third Brigade on the right with my regiment in line at its head, the others in column by division—

Object of the Movement—Lee Caught Unawares—Brilliant Success on One Part of the Line—Lee's Desperate Efforts to Regain

His Loss.

Column by division, with one regiment in line at in line at column by division—

In the Second Brigade with one regiment in line at one in column by division—

In the Second Brigade on the right with my regiment in line at its head, the others in column by division—

In the Second Brigade with one regiment in line at its head the other in column by division—

In the Second Brigade with one regiment in line at its head to the front, the Becond Brigade on the right with my regiment in line at its head to the front, the Becond Brigade on the right with my regiment in line at its head to the front, the Becond Brigade on the right with my regiment in line at its head to the front, the Becond Brigade on the right with my regiment in line at its head to the front, the Becond Brigade on the right with my regiment in line at its head to the front, the Becond Brigade on the right with my regiment in line at its head to the front, the Becond Brigade on the right with my regiment in line at its head to the front, the Becond Brigade on the right with my regiment in line at its head to the front, the Becond Brigade on the right with my regiment in line at its head to the front, the Becond Brigade on the right with my regiment in line at its head to the front, the Becond Brigade on the right with my regiment in line at its head to the front, the Becond Brigade on the right with my regiment in line at its head to the front, the Becond Brigade on the right with my regiment in line at its head to the front, the Becond Brigade on the right with my reg

formation; then we started for the fort. This was about three-quarters of a mile To-day—Sept. 29—was the 40th anniversary of a brilliant piece of work of a portion of the Eighteenth Corps in the siege of Petersburg, which Swinton has passed on with merest mention.

After arriving before Petersburg, Gen.

After arriving before Petersburg, Gen.

As soon as Gen. Stannard gained possession of Fort Harrison he left the work of the session of Fort Harrison he lef before them was the line of rebel skirm-ishers retiring with equal deliberation. We marched in ordinary time straight for the fort. The heavy guns had opened their line, from which they could reach us, and had anything to reach us with, they opened fire. I noticed one large gun near

the right-hand angle of the fort as we

FORT HARRISON, AND THE CONNECTING WORKS

COL. CLAY'S ACCOUNT.

On the 28th of September, A. D. 1864, the First Division of the Eighteenth Corps was in the works on the Bermuda Hun-dred front, on the south side of the James. farm, the strongest work on the main line farm, the strongest work on the main line Early in the evening we received orders to move, and about 9 o'clock at night we Bluff, with which it was connected by more than one line of intrenchments. While one Conn., 92d New York, and 188th Pa., constituted the Third Brigade, commanded by Col. Samuel H. Roberts, of the 139th N. from Fort Harrison in a northeast direction, the main line, soon after leaving the fort, ran north about three-fourths of a mile to Fort Gilmer, which was also connected with the works on the river at the second Brigade, which comprised the Second Brigade, companies the Secon mile to Fort Gilmer, which was also connected with the works on the river at Chapin's Bluff by two intrenched lines. The main advanced line of Richmond intrenchments continued north from Fort Gilmer the Detail of a mile then ran market special the lists N. H. The 5th Md., belonging to the First or Second Brigade, I do not remain advanced line of a mile then ran market road and souther ward to the James River. It, like our column, resembled a letter E, and one of which the center arm was the largest part, the First or Second Brigade, I do not remain and the river at the second Brigade, which the comprised the Second Brigade, which comp

us. It was soon discovered that we were marching toward the James River, and others, perhaps, 10 or 12. rumor had it were to cross it on a bridge We lost a good many men in crossing

night.
For several hours we divided the time between short marches and naps on the ground during the corresponding halts. Early in the morning we crossed the river. The rebel skirmishers entered the works, wood that skirted the Varina road on the right until opposite Fort Harrison, and ham's Brigade in front, followed by the then to attack it on the front toward the First Brigade, ours, the Third, forming wood—the east front. This would envelop the work on the south and east. Reinforcements were now seen entering Fort Harrison from the enemy's left. Stannard's Division advanced in quick time, and when they reached the foot of the hill little firing on the skirmish line as we ad-

left camp. I was then a Captain in the which was around upon its north face, leave. which was what afterwards happened.

The fort, I may here say, was in shape

to be laid down by the Engineers that this open space, but I could see no hesitation on the part of the column, certainly ing a rush, being, in a measure, pro-tected from the fire of the fort itself by the steepness of the ground. I may say here that I was the senior officer on duty with the regiment, and therefore in com-

When Col. Roberts halted us we lay down for a moment, and, looking to 'the

BATTLE INCIDENTS. The First Sergeant of my company, afraid of nothing, was hit in the head with a fuse mallet, and, jumping to his feet in the ditch, mad as a hornet, exclaimed, "Damn a man who'll hit a man in the head with a thing like that at a time like

There was a sallyport just about where the north face of the fort joined the line of earthwork, with a bridge spanning the ditch. Onto this bridge rode a rebel officer on an old gray horse, apparently a field officer, and emptied his revolver at us who were in the ditch. Johnson foolishly fired at him with his left hand whatever shots were in his revolver, leaving i

Billy Bourke, a sandy-haired Irishman of Co. B, as he jumped into the ditch by me, picked up the blue State flag of the me, picked up the blue State flag of the 188th Pa., the bearer of which had been shot at the edge of the ditch, and side by side, he and I—I am sure I don't know just how, but we did it—climbed the ditch and parapet until we could look over into the fort. We had barely raised our heads high enough to see the men inside standing scattered about with their pieces at a ready, when a ball struck Billy, cutting a gash across his forehead, knocking him over against me, and we both rolled back into the ditch. We sprang to our feet, and I said to Billy, who was wiping the blood from his forehead with one hand while he still held on to the colors with the other, "Are you hurt. Billy?"

I have known President McKinley for 20 years, and intimately since 1892. In that year the McKinley Tariff Bill, which brought McKinley such great prominence in this Nation and the world, became in this Nation and

still held on to the colors with the other,
"Are you hurt, Billy?"
"No, sir; not much." he answered, "but I can't see. The blood runs into my eyes."
"Can you get up?"
"No, sir."

"Well, then, shove me up." At that moment an officer of another egiment, who was, like almost everybody I saw around there, wildly excited, ing existing against the law and himself, leaned over the side of the ditch and I believed in the near future both it and reached me a sword, saying, "Here, Cap.; here's your sword. Take it." I had my sword on and told him so, but it was useless to talk to a man in his state, so I took the sword and rammed it into the side of the ditch to the hilt, put one foot on it, took the colors Billy handed me, to see me and talk with me about them. and, with a shove from him, mounted the It was a year after my return before I saw

the elbow, but no bones were broken, and he hung on to his empty pistol, ran across the parapet, jumped on the banquet, presented his empty weapon at two officers who were crouching there, wounded, and surrendered to him, looked up and saw what I, who was then standing on the parapet, saw too, a little chap of an officer, with his pants rammed into his boots, troops, was, with Paine's addition, about to bang at him with his revolver. It is a man near me, a recruit, who apparently to a man near me, a recruit, who apparently to a man near me, a recruit, who apparently to a man near me, a recruit, who apparently to a man near me, a recruit, who apparently had seen it and was ducking his head and bending his body rather suspiciously. The rebs were scattered about inside the words were still on my lips. The rebs were scattered about inside the words were still on my lips.

"Don't duck. It won't hurt anybody."
While the words were still on my lips the shell struck in front of us, ricochetted over our heads, went screaming down to the rear, and we heard it bang off somewhere among the limber-chests and guns of a battery down the road behind us. Johnson and I both kept a watch on this gun, because it seemed probable that the center of our regiment would strike the fort, some retreating, others firing at us who were mounting the parapet. When I topped the parapet there was nobody in sight on it from where I stood clear around as far as I could see toward the river end of it, but I noticed the left of the division seemed to be more confused or to be meeting more opposition than we were. It was but a moment, however, before officers and men began to come over near where I was, and those of the garrison fort about where it was, and that the right would overlap the angle of the fort who had stood their ground began to

> As I turned to the front again, having faced the division to call up somebody to keep me company in my lonely position, I got a couple of shots in my right arm, and jumping down on the banquet was shot again through the left hand by a fellow who had started to run, but turned around just long enough to hit me. I and stopped the first man I could find who what was wanted, Serg't McKown, and got him to cut my gloves and sleeves off so I could see what the damage was. Some time after this some of the 188th called for their flag, and it was turned over to sented to the President many different prob-

Johnson had not been killed by the shot that knocked him over, and he and I sat on the gun platform underneath the big gun we had been watching, and saw then gun we had been watching, and saw then that the reason it had stopped firing was because it had been knocked off its pintle. While we lay there, Johnson saw Gen. Burnham trying to turn one of the heavy guns on the river end of the fort so that it would fire on the retreating rebs, and told Col. Roberts, who came up at that moment, that the 92d N. Y., of our brigade, had been drilled in the use of heavy guns had been drilled in the use of heavy guns. One or two of the guns in our end of the fort were then turned on the rebs and began firing. I heard afterward that Gen.

This is just what I saw at Fort Harrison, as I told the story on the day after the fight and have told it frequently since.

LOSSES. and when they reached the foot of the hill which the work crowned Burnham's Bright and a number of prisoners, including the Lieutenant-Colonel in command of it. Gen. Burnham was killed in the assault. Col. Stevens, the officer who succeeded to the command of the bright and left of the bright and wounded, and his successor also. The division lost 594 killed and wounded during the day.

The enemy was next driven from the interest was some little firing on the skirmish line as we advanced, but nothing occurred to check our progress.

If off to our left. Incre was some little firing on the skirmish line as we advanced to be a brigade of troops a few hundred to be a brigade of troop Gen. Ord, who commanded the corps,

The Question:

How many Union Soldiers are living who are not Pensioners?

The National Tribune requests every Union soldier who does not draw pension to write briefly, on postal card or in letter, his name, present postoffice address, date of birth, company and regiment, and length of service. State, also, "never applied," or "applied and was rejected," as the case may be. This request is made to all non-pensioners, including particularly those who are under the age of 62.

Address

Dept. A, THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

A CORPS COMMANDER'S REMINISCENCES.

Memories of President McKinley and Gens. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Others.

By Mai.-Gen. GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Commander of the Sixteenth Corps.

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY.

portunity to be tested, also the fact that most of the Americans residing in Europe expressed the same feeling in relation to it. I wrote to Representative McKinley, stating the facts as I found them there. I wrote him two or three letters, and in the last one expressed to him the opin-ion that, notwithstanding the bitter feel-ing existing against the law and himself, he would be as popular as they were now unpopular. Upon receipt of my letters McKinley wrote me, stating that he was very much interested in them, and asking me, if I remained abroad, to continue them, and when I returned he would be pleased to see me and talk with me about them. parapet a good deal quicker than I had him, and the sentiment in this country had me his first words were in relation to the prophecy in my letters.

Meantime Johnson and a private named Otis Copeland, of Co. F, had mounted the parapet just to my right. Copeland topped it first, rose to his feet, and fell dead, shot through the head. Johnson, as he got up, was shot through his left arm below the albow, but no haves were broken and the albow, but no haves were broken and the albow, but no haves were broken and the speaking trip, with a special train of cars, speaking trip, with a special train of cars, through Nebraska and the Western country. He came to the Bluffs just as our Reunion had closed. He had intended to reach there to take part in the Reunion. He insisted that we should join him on his way East, and my car was attached to his train. Several of the distinguished veterans of that old army were with me, also the sons of our two great commanders, Grant and Sherman. As we traveled past at every siding and station great crowds collected to hear McKinley. He would go to the end of the car and make his acknowledgments, and state that he had with him a portion of the Society of the Army of man, and that he knew they preferred to hear them rather than himself, and then he would introduce them to the crowd, and they, of course, were received with great enthusiasm, and each in his own way made short speeches of acknowledgment, and ac quitted themselves very creditably, often receiving the commendation of McKinley. This showed McKinley's tact in utilizing these two young men, and bringing them to the front in place of himself. With him on this trip was his devoted wife, and no one could see the tender attentions that he paid her without realizing that the great love this Nation had for him on account of the tender relation that existed between

them was fully deserved. M'KINLEY AS A COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF. At the beginning of the Spanish War I was called to Washington, and, with some other veterans of the civil war, listened to the discussions upon the different problems and schemes that were presented for the lems and plans and service—chimerical schemes, but we soon discovered that discussions were proper ones, and he took the course which indicated that he was competent to handle the situation. He concentrated on the Southern coast the little Regular Army, ready for any emergency, while the volunteer force was being oragnized and concentrated in camps, which some thought could be put in the field in 30 days, but which the old army officers and officers of the Regular Army knew would require at least six months to pre-pare properly for efficiency in a campaign. Later during the war it became my duty to see and read all the records of the Spanish War, every letter, every order and every telegram, and I was most favorably impressed with the excellent judgment and tact and the prompt decision of our President. Even in cases of emergency, where he had to act upon the moment without consulates, his decisions were prompt and definite, and I know of no single case in which they were not right. He impressed us all with the fact that he was not only a great statesman, but a great soldier. The wonderful handling by the administration of Cuba, the Philippines and China has builded a reputation for this country and a one now even attempts to pull down, and one that, no matter how severely it may have been criticised, is the wonder of the

sion lost 704 killed and wounded during the first was proved from from the first was proved from from the first was proved from from the fort, including two lunes 600 yards agart, which were centured with their deavest to seven down the captured in tree-kments to the ronaining redan, which were centured with their seven deavested to seven down the captured in tree-kments to the ronaining redan, which were centured with their redaments to the ronaining redan, which were continued as a large fort to under the fort. Including two lunes to the ronaining redan, which were centured with their redaments to the ronaining redam, which were centured with their redaments to the ronaining redament of the provided of the first was not a seven down the captured in tree-kments to the ronaining redam, which were centured by the captured in tree-kments to the ronaining redam, which were control with the search of the division.

In the first of the captured in tree-kments to the ronaining redam, which were control with the search of the division. Whill the search with the same winds of the world with the same winds of the winds of the world with the same winds of the winds of the world with the same winds of the winds of the world with the same winds of the winds of the world with the same winds of the winds of the world with the same winds of the winds of the world with the same winds of the winds of the world with the same winds of the winds of the winds of the world with the same winds of the winds of the

is no longer any sectional line-in fact, I have known President McKinley for 20 sectionalism has been abolished. If there is any of that sentiment existing, the opportunity given during the Spanish, Philippine and Spanish Wars to all sections to join in upholding the flag dissipated it, and none were more prompt or more satisfactory than the responses from the South."

The policy laid down by President Mc-Kinley at Buffalo showed a wonderful grasp of the situation and of the necessities of this Nation, and of its future needs. Gen. Grant, when he was entering upon a battle or a campaign, used to call around him his principal officers for the purpose of explaining to them the plans of the battle, and what he expected each to do. He did not consult them as to their opinions, but simply gave in detail what he had determined to accomplish, and they discussed their part in it, and when he felt that they had thoroughly mastered it, he used to say to them: "Gentlemen, I see you grasp the situation, and that wins the battle." Mc-Kinley in his Administration showed that he also grasped the situation, and of neces-sity won the battle. The policy pursued by him in his four years administration, the policy outlined for the future, has not only won the support of this Nation, but it nas made us a world power. A WAR INCIDENT.

On such an occasion as this I always think of an incident that occurred during the first prominent battle in which I was After fighting for two days, on bury the dead. The detail from my com-mand had dug the trenches and laid the boys in them, and covered them with their overcoats, and thought that the command-ing officer should be present when the final good-by to their comrades was said. They sent a young soldier to me requesting me to join them in the funeral work. It was a dark night, and, carrying a lantern, the young boy took me through the woods to the place where the comrades were being laid away, and as the earth was shovelled in upon them this young boy said to me: "Colone Captain lies there, and no better Captain ever lived." So we can say of President McKinley, our Captain lies in Canton, and no better President ever lived.

A CALL ON GOV. ANDREW JOHNSON. When Gen. Grant was called East to receive his commission and assume comnand of all the armies, the Army of the Tennessee was camped along the railway from Columbia, Tenn. to Decatur and Huntsville, Ala., Gen. Sherman had taken our Commander, Gen. McPherson, and had left Logan and my corps to shift for themselves, while he made a short campaign



ANDREW JOHNSON,

munications in Mississippi preparatory to our 1864 campaign. Gen. Grant returned from Washington in December to Tennessee. He met Gen. Sherman in Nashville and called there to meet him several Corps Commanders of the Army of the Tennessee and Gen. Sheridan of the Army of the Cumberland. If I remember rightly, there were present Gens. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McPherson, Logan, Rawlins and myself. All of us of the Army of the Tennessee were a hard-looking crowd. None of us had seen Nashville or any base of campfire, and in his genial comprehensive supplies since we had marched from the Mississippi River to Chattanooga and had great battles the Army of the Potomac had been hard at work building railways and fought and brought out fully to me what a foraging. We arrived in Nashville late in a great army it was. I asked him what he the afternoon and Gen. Sherman took us claimed for the battle of the Wilderness. to Gen. Grant's headquarters. Gen. Grant There had been great discussion, about it,

wile, even Gen. Grant was not well known.
We paid our way in and found the theater
crowded with soldiers going to and returning from veteran furloughs. Gen. Sherman, who was a great lover of the treater,
sat alongside of me and soon commenced
criticising the play, earnestly protesting
that it was being murdered. I had to
check him several times and tell him unless he kent quiet the soldiers in the audiless he kept quiet the soldiers in the audience would recognize him and there would be a scene. We had entered late, and there soon came on the scene where ilamlet soliloquizes over the skull of Yorrick. The audience was perfectly still, endeavoring to comprehend the actor's words, when soldier far back in the audience rose up and in a clear voice called out, as the actor held up the skull, "Say pard, what is it, Yank or Reb?" The house appreciated the point and was instantly in an uproar, and Gen. Grant said we had better leave, so we went quietly out, no one discovering Grant's or Sherman's presence. Sherman immediately suggested that we should find an oyster-house and get something to eat, and Gen. Rawlins was put forward as guide and spokesman. He found a very inviting place. We went in and found there was but one large table in the place. There was one man sitting at it, and Rawlins in his modest way, without informing the man who his party was, asked him if he would change to a smaller table and let us have that one. The man said the table was good enough for him and kept on eating, and Rawlins backed out into the street again. Sherman said if we depended on Rawlins we would get nothing to eat, and said he would see what could be done. He hailed a man, who pointed out another saloon kept by a woman, and to this Sher-man took us and she served us what we then considered a very nice oyster stew. As we sat around the table, we talked more than we ate, and by the time we had half finished our supper the woman came in and asked for the pay and said we must leave, as under the military rules her a few minutes after that hour, so out we got and took our way to Grant's headquarters, where we bunked down the best we could during the night. Some of the staff heard of our evening's adventure and gave the news to the press, and the next morning before breakfast all the parties were present to apologize to Grant that they did not recognize him, as we were out of our own jurisdiction and in that of the Army way satisfied them that he had no comfor all of us complimentary tickets and

ville, even Gen. Grant was not well known

After breakfast we all assembled in a large room at headquarters to hear what Gen. Grant had to say to us. We were all anxious to hear of his visit to the Army of the Potomac, and his opinion of it, and Sherman soon got him to talking about it. He said it was the finest army he had ever seen, far superior to any of ours in equip-ment, supplies and transportation. He said, however, that the officers he talked with considered he would have a much more difficult problem on his hands than he had had in the West and he said to Sherman that some officer who both of them knew, but whose name I have forgot-ten, told him, "You have not faced Bohby Lee yet," and as he said it, I could see that twinkle in Grant's eye that we often saw there when he meant mischief. Grant, after discussing the Army of the Potomac, and having nothing but praise for it, informed us that he should make his headquarters with that army and leave Sherman to command the armies of the West, also informing us that he proposed to take several of us East with him. Sherman protested strongly against this, and is was finally compromised by his taking Sheridan and leaving the rest of us with Sherman. During the two or three days we were with Grant he outlined in a general way his plan of campaign that every army should move as early as possible in the Spring. all on the same day against the enemy, so that Lee and Johnston could not detach any of their commands to reinforce the others. He said, "I will try to keep Lee from sending any force to Johnston," but he said to Sherman, "If he does, I will send you two men where he sends one." He also informed us of the necessity of closing the war with this campaign.

GRANT AND THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

PERFECTING THE PLANS FOR 1864. Our visit with Grant ended, he took Sherman as far as Cincinnati with him, to talk over and complete their plans, while we returned to our commands to fit them out for the campaign. Gen. Sherman has since pointed out to me in the Burnett House at Cincinnati the room they occupied the night before they parted, and where over their maps the final orders were given him and final arrangements made that inaugurated the two great campaigns of Richmond and Petersburg in the East and Atlanta in the West. After the Atlanta campaign I paid Gen. Grant a visit at City Point. I reached his headquarters in October and spent two weeks with him, and saw the armies of the James and Potomac. Evenings we would sit around his way he told us of his campaign and the